THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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The Semi-Weekly; published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

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First, or Editorial Page Standard Advertisements, each insertion, $2 00 per square.

Advertisements, inserted at intervals, to be charged at per each insertion.

Wants, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $2 00 per month.

Quarter column, three column advertising largely, shall be charged rates proportionate to the above standard inserted rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discounts exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line for each insertion.

All Standard Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.

185.....Rampart Street.....185

PICKLED POMPANO AND SPANISH MACKEREL—A HOME ENTERPRIZE.

We are always glad to take notice of any enterprize having its origin among our own people. Surrounded with countless blessings, God knows we are a long way behind our Northern countrymen in turning our advantages to account. The sea, the earth and the air have all bountifully contributed to our enjoyment and would have contributed to our prosperity, if we had applied our ingenuity and our energy to the sale and the export of the lesser products of our soil, as we have done to the great staples which formerly constituted the wealth of the South. We have exhaustless quantities of fruits as delicious as any Northern State can produce. Why cannot we prepare it for export as is done in the States north of us? Our waters produce shell fish quite as good, if not better, than the waters of the Atlantic coast—oysters—clams and shrimps. We do not see why they might not be canned or bottled as cheaply here as in other cities. Where can fish of a more delicate description be found than in the Gulf of Mexico and the waters adjacent thereto? What can prevents their being preserved and put up in packages for shipment after the example of our New England countrymen? These observations have been suggested by a paragraph in the Columbus, Ga., *Enquirer*, which we subjoin. We are glad to perceive by it that a beginning has been made, in one of our neighboring States—Florida—to turn to account the products of the waters which lave its shores. Simultaneously with this paragraph our eye fell upon an advertisement in a city contemporary announcing for sale by one of our large grocery houses the same fish, pompano and Spanish mackerel, cured and put up in packages for barrels. We presume it is the same article as that referred to by our Columbus contemporary. Our people should give these preparations a trial and if deserving of praise, should give their support to the parties engaged in the business. We do not know who they are, but think it is the duty of every Southern man to lend his aid to every Southern enterprize deserving of encouragement.

Some of our merchants have this season been dealing in a new variety of salt fish, called Spanish Mackerel, put up on the Gulf Coast in Florida, also in pompano, put up like mackerel. We have tried these fish, and find them to be fully as good as the Northern mackerel; indeed the "Spanish" seems to be a more delicate fish than the Northern mackerel, is less gross, and has a cleaner appearance. The pompano are also as fine as any Northern salt fish. There is no necessity for going beyond our Southern waters for fish as fine as the cod are furnish, and we are glad to learn that the trade in these Southern fish is already large and increasing. They are well appreciated by all who give them a trial, and we believe that they are cheaper than the Northern fish.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 1869.

Editor of the Bee—I promised when leaving New Orleans a few days ago that I would make inquiries at Chattanooga and inform you concerning the operations of the parties who have in charge the Eastern end of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. You are aware there are three main divisions of the road between New Orleans and Chattanooga, viz:

1. Between Chattanooga and Elyton in Alabama.
2. Between Elyton and Mobile.
3. Between Mobile and New Orleans.

These three divisions are being constructed by different companies of capitalists, although all working with the same object viz: to connect Chattanooga with New Orleans by nearly an air line road.

As to the first division—that between Chattanooga and Elyton in Alabama, I found that very fair progress had been made. Elyton is in Jefferson county, Ala. It is distant from Chattanooga about 150 miles, from Selma about 50 miles in a northerly direction, and from Mobile about 200 miles.

Sixty miles of the Chattanooga end have already been constructed. The writer went over the track with his own eyes and knows it is no myth. It is being constructed under the superintendence of a man of great energy, Mr. D. N. Stanton, of Massachusetts, who is at the head of a wealthy association of railroad builders. Several thousand men are employed on the track between Chattanooga and Elyton and the people of Chattanooga and the railroads connecting there, say that the Company has abundance of means and pay promptly their laborers and others to whom they are indebted for service. Among railroad men the question of pay is the best test of the reality of an enterprize. I therefore set it down as undeniable that the men engaged in this great work of connecting Chattanooga and New Orleans by an air line road are in earnest and have the means of bringing their project to an early completion.

But it is not the local trade between Chattanooga and New Orleans which has induced these Northern capitalists to invest their means and their energies in this grand enterprize. The eastern end of their road is the beginning of a line which ultimately is destined to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic. These Eastern and Boston capitalists have grand conceptions in the Pacific trade they have in view. Their road is to be a rival of the route now in operation from Chicago westwards to San Francisco. While we are talking about it and passing resolutions that such and such things ought to be done, the parties connected with the route from Chattanooga to New Orleans, by way of Elyton and Mobile are, mile by mile, quietly constructing the road, and before our people shall have woke up from their sleep, the locomotive, starting from Chattanooga on one day will have crossed the States of Alabama and made its appearance in the street of New Orleans on the day thereafter. We are not asked to do anything towards the enterprize beyond granting those privileges which are necessary to enable the company to operate the road successfully. They simply ask the city of New Orleans to subscribe to their stock to the extent of the capital invested in all Northern capital, and, to all appearance, there is plenty of it.

It is very strange that people should attempt to oppose a road which is decided to exercise such a beneficial influence over our city.

D.

It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the "thoroughand one" articles known as Patent Medicines. We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we call attention to the article known as "H. T.—1867—X, Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset,) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction, accomplished the object for which they were used.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

[COMMUNICATED]

[illegible] the New Orleans Bee

Dear Sir—In reply to "Fair Play," I propose to examine your report, also to give a few express concerning the Crescent City Slaughter-House Co. and the business of both places, which will be the truth.

The slaughter-houses of Jefferson City have never been monopolized by any company.

Let us see what figures say. You say the slaughtering of each beef at Algiers cost only $1 85, the food per day 25c, inspection 10c, in all bringing the ferry

to the beef delivered at $1 85 per head, as you say." For instance, if a butcher buys 100 head of sheep at $7 per head, what will the 10 head cost, providing he kills 10 head per day? The expenses will be $100, say 90c per head, not reckoning transportation.

The stock brokers of Jefferson City Stock Landing as we charge for stabling stock More over, the citizens of Jefferson City have never made complaint of them as being a nuisance, to my recollection. If so, produce the petitioner.

PLAY FAIR.

The steamship Liberty, Capt Reed, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, with a full list of the following passengers:

Mrs M Lytle Mrs Alcorne, Miss Alcorne, Mrs [illegible] Lytle, Mrs M P Allen, Miss R Allen, Master Allen A C Lonsdale, S de A Andonde, Mrs [illegible] Kenny, Miss Kenna, D Gallon, Peter Ware, Geo E Clark.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the Commencement "Hop" at the Louisiana State Seminary, near Alexandria, on Wednesday evening June 30. If our duties shall permit, it will afford us great pleasure to be present on the occasion.

[COMMUNICATED]

[illegible] Watson, Solicitor

[illegible] your advertisement in this morning's Picayune, will furnish the best beef in the market. I presume, means Western beef, at the rate of [illegible] per pound; to test that beef side observation I propose, I agree to take from you five bullocks [illegible] at the above rate for the current year, provided [illegible] be furnished by both parties for the faithful [illegible] of the contract.

A BUTCHER.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,773.

Washington Correspondence.

THE COLORED APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Frederick Douglas, Jr., a brother of Lewis H. Douglas, the colored printer who is struggling to earn a livelihood in spite of the National Typographical Union, has arrived here, and, finding the opposition to his brother, has written the following letter to Mr. Wolf, an Israelite, who received the appointment of Recorder of Deeds of this city from the Freedmen's Bureau a few weeks ago:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Simon Wolf, Esq.: Register of Deeds:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to request an appointment as clerk in the office of which you have the distinguished honor to be the head. I belong to that despised class which has not been known in the field of applicants for position under the Government heretofore. I served my country during the war under the colors of Massachusetts, my native State, and am the son of a man, Frederick Douglas, who was once held in a bondage protected by the laws of this nation—a nation, the perpetuity of which, with many others of my race, I struggled to maintain. I am by trade a printer, but in consequence of combinations entered into by printers' unions throughout the country I am unable to obtain employment at it. I, therefore, hope that you will give this, my application, the most favorable consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK DOUGLAS JR.

To this letter Register Wolf made the following reply:

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Your application is before me, and has received favorable consideration. I see no reason in the world why you or your race should not have full countenance in the struggle for progress and toleration, and I am happy in being the means of encouraging you, for, as a descendant of a race equally maligned and prejudiced, I have a feeling of common cause, and who can foresee but what the stone the builders reject may become the headstone of our political and social structure. Very respectfully,

S. WOLF.

Shipment of Arms and Munitions of War to Cuba.

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date says:

We have special and creditable advices that, by means of seven or eight expeditions which have within a few months left New York and Philadelphia, the Cubans have received large and somewhat surprising quantities of arms and munitions of war. The Cuban authorities here and in Washington have, as we are informed, been incessantly active, and the result of their efforts is seen in the animated hopes and renewed spirit of the patriots in the field. In the month of the current half year, or to their cause, or promised them at no late day, the campaign of Gen. Quesada is believed to have assumed a new aspect, in proof of which are the series of successes lately achieved for Cuba at Las Tunas, Altagracia, Sabana Nueva, the Bay of Nipe, and near Puerto Padre, all of which are claimed by Quesada's forces.

"The following is an authentic list of the expeditions alluded to, and their cargoes of military supplies, sailing from the Atlantic, Gulf and Western ports, 1500 arms and 3 field pieces. From Nassau, by the same, 2500 guns and 5 cannon. By the Ferris, 1500 guns and 8 cannon. By the Grapeshot, 4000 guns and 2 cannon. These vessels originally left New York. Those sent from Philadelphia in the first expedition therefrom were the Lilian and Cleopatra, 3500 arms and steel guns. This cargo was delivered near Trinidad, on the 17th of April, and has already, if report be credible, been put to use in the insurrection in that greatly disaffected quarter. The second expedition had its landing at the same place on the 30th June, being until recently in Jefferson City, Mo., and left there with the Pacific Railroad explosion. The third expedition has just gone with 2500 arms. By these various expeditions the Cubans have received 12,000 small arms and 22 cannon of field pieces. These supplies, received within a period comparatively brief, constitute the most decided and extensive aid the Cubans have ever obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

London, June 4—The London newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States.

The *Standard* says: "The conduct of American in the matter of the late treaty, in the lapse of fourth Julius Division, J. Thompson, retained. Fifth Division, W. M. Beebe, transferred. Sixth Division, C. W. Boothby, transferred. Seventh Division, A. Bertonneau, Eighth Division, A. Commissaires; Ninth Division, A. Victor; Tenth Division, H. Le Blanc; Eleventh Division, Jas. Trudeau; Twelfth Division, L. D. Martin; Seventeenth Division, Terence Voisin; Eighteenth Division, J. M. Howell, transferred. Nineteth Division, Ch. Tribout. Twenty-first Division, M. Hanke, John McWhirter, E. E. Adams, Chas Joubert, C. Davisson, V. Soniarre, (the first last special nominees.) E. Stase, first clerk

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 9—Cotton firmer and active; middling uplands 31¾c, sales 5700 bales. Flour fairer buyers, with a moderate demand; closing at 5@10c higher; sales 10,000 bbls; common to fair extra Southern $6 30 to $6 85; good to choice $6 90 to $7 25; a good export and home demand. Corn 1 to 2c higher; sales 70,000 bushels; mixed Western at 138@139c; white quiet—98c Groceries quiet and firm. Naval stores heavy. Turpentine 44¼ to 45c. Rosin $2 to $2 10.

New York, June 9—Evening.—Southern Securities heavy. Los. 73 bid. Levees 66¾. Money tight at 7, with exceptions with 6 commission. Sterling 109¾ to 109¾. Gold weaker at 138¾. Stocks weak and excited. Bonds quiet and unchanged. Cotton—Sales 2500 bales. Receipts 1200 bales. Flour—Receipts 7000 bbls. Sales 10,000 bbls. Closed 10c better on low grades, and 5@10c on others. Corn—Receipts 20,000 bushels. Sales 70,000 bushels. Closed 1c better. Oats—Receipts 10,000 bushels. Sales 20,000 bushels. Closed 1c better. Beef quiet. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $31 50@32. Lard dull and heavy; steam 17½c. Whiskey quiet—93c. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval stores heavy. Turpentine 44¼ to 45c. Rosin $2 to $2 10.

Mobile, June 9.—Cotton quiet. Low Middlings 27c. Sales 200 bales. Receipts 130 bales. Exports 4087 bales.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General Coerced by Butler.

Alabama Democratic Convention.

Murder of a Georgian Representative by a Negro.

Decision of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Cubans Sanguine of Success.

FROM EUROPE.

Serious Riots in France.

Important Debate in the Spanish Cortes.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 9—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $500,000.

Boutwell realized $2,778,000 on gold sales to-day.

Mr. Peabody has arrived.

Grant has departed for West Point. Boutwell left this morning. Wm. A. Richardson now during Boutwell's absence.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons engaged in the business of preparing and selling, for sale, who slaughter hogs, cut up and pack pork, render lard, packing the same in barrels and kegs and other vessels, are embraced within the definition of a manufacturer, and are required to pay a tax, as their sales annually in excess of $5,000.

Hoar decides that no cable can be landed connecting the United States with a foreign country, without the special consent of Congress.

The house of the conservative negro whom the police rescued from the mob, was gutted and the furniture smashed. The family was absent. Several small outrages and robberies have occurred.

The President received the Peruvian Minister to-day. Nothing significant in the speeches.

The New York *Herald* says this morning: The Attorney General is said to have hesitated a long time before he furnished his reasoned opinion sustaining a Texas court martial in the trial of a citizen for the murder of a freedman, and that his action was not in accordance with the law as first suggested an entirely opposite decision, and that Gen. Butler said he would offer a resolution in Congress at the next session, if he could get it through, impeaching the Government officials concerned.

Chicago, June 9.—Verdict of $100,000 for statement was rendered in the case of Amanda Craig vs. Sprague, for breach of promise.

Madrid, June 9.—The acting Captain General of Cuba has been countermanding the request for reinforcements.

Washington, June 9.—The Cabene in New York received disturbed news on Monday night causing much weeping among the women.

It was whispered that Cespedes was sold out. Another rumor was that the volunteers and patriots threatened.

Lodi, N. J., June 9.—Five employes of fruit shops who habitually used a drink compounded of Vitriol and alcohol, made a mistake, and used kerosene instead in compounding their beverage. four are dead, and the fifth is dying.

Washington, June 9.—Dwight C. Marsh has been appointed Collector of Customs at Paso del Norte, Texas.

Several important clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury have been removed.

New York, June 9—Noon—Stocks feverish and unsettled. Money steady at 7. Sterling 109¾. Gold 139¼; 5-20s of '62 182¾. Louisiana levees 56¾.

Mr. Greeley on Amnesty for Rebels.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

Shortly before the last session of the Fortieth Congress, it will be remembered, the *Tribune* came out in a blaze of amnesty, and began proposing Mr. Greeley's plan of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." Being sincere-ly desirous of seeing Congress propose an amendment enfranchising the blacks, and believing if the measure also included the rebels it would not pass Congress, or if it did would fail of ratification, we wrote a private note to Mr. Greeley simply for his information, stating that an amendment enfranchising the negroes only would embolden he ratified by our Legislature, while if it also enfranchised the rebels, it would be sure of rejection. He replied as follows:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1865.

My Dear Sir—I have yours of the 16th. Its leading positions have long been understood and approved in this quarter. Now hear me:

Every year one thousand of your rebels die, and one thousand (or more) of their sons become of age. You can't disfranchise them. You have now five thousand majority. But years as fathers will convert this into a large majority of one thousand. Then the rebels will be enfranchised in spite of you, and the blacks will be left under foot—and you under contempt three to five thousand.

Go your own way, and see if the rebels don't have you under foot in less than six years.

I speak from a wide experience when I tell you that your house is built on the sand. It cannot stand. Every year will see the passions of the war cool, and the demand for clemency strengthened. Now you may smother the rebels. Soon the question will be, shall they have amnesty? Look at Kentucky and Maryland and read your certain fate in theirs.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Bismarck has ordered the mule bullet dessers in Berlin to cut off their mustaches, and they in dismay have appealed to the king.

At least there is to be relief for America. A bill has been introduced into the Italian Parliament by the Government to prevent the illicit importation of kegs as organ grinders.

Augusta, June 9—A letter from Spaldsville, Washington county, to the *Chronicle* states that Col. R. W. Fleurnoy, Democratic Representative in the Legislature, was murdered in his own field, yesterday, by a negro man in his employ, who has been committed to jail.

Jackson, June 9—The body of Col. Crane left for Dayton, Ohio, this morning.

The Board of Aldermen of this city passed resolutions on the condemnation of the crime and sympathy with the friends of Col Crane. They say: "We but reflect the prevailing sentiment of all classes in deprecating the crime."

Richmond, June 9.—Gen. Canby has appointed Judge Advocate H. S. Burnham to be Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals.

Memorial day was observed in Petersburg to-day. Business was generally suspended, and many buildings draped in mourning.

Memphis, June 9.—The Arkansas papers give encouraging accounts of the crops in that State despite the unfavorable start at the beginning of the season.

The Hot Springs is filled to overflowing with invalids. Fever has been stamped there, styled the *Courier*, which advocates the Government taking possession of the springs.

Judge Caldwell, of the United States District Court in session at Little Rock, had ruled that Indians, and residents of the Indian country, can be taken as bail in criminal cases in the District Court, and as security on bonds in the same. Also that possession of spirituous liquors in the Indian country is *prima facie* evidence of its having been introduced by the parties in possession, and unless explained, is sufficient evidence to insure conviction.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 9.—Official returns in this department show 20 official, 28 opposition and one moderate, status unknown. General result 213 official, 69 independent and 225 Radical. Quiet section riots occured at Nantes and Bordeaux yesterday.

Madrid, June 9.—The Cortes debated the Regency bill at great length, and finally referred it to a committee. Olozaga said the proclamation of a King would be impossible.

Liverpool, June 9.—2000 emigrants left here for America last week.

Madrid, June 9.—Opposing Castelar in the Spanish Cortes, who favored a republic, Senor Moret said the United States Government, next, might run outside the law that all the States of the South were held under the sword of military government, individual rights were all confounded, there was no liberty, it was simply dictation. The government of half of the States was under the yoke of military tyranny, for the interests of the conquered countries, were sacrificed to the ambition of the North. They had the white to give liberty to the blacks. This slavery would be prolonged for years and years, for the federal government had the autocracy of the States were completely abolished. Was that the sort of a Constitution they wished to give to their country? (Not so! and great applause.)

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1869.

The Money market proper is quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for accommodations and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of satisfactory paper offered. The banks discount most of the approved mercantile paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on all of their current periods on satisfactory collaterals. The street rates are generally quoted at 10 per cent per annum for All notes with approved collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 12@15 per cent. per month for good and second class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper rules at 9@10 per cent. per annum for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second class.

Gold opened at 138¾, (against 139¾ at New York) and closed at 138¾@139¼ at the Clearing House. The movement has again been very limited, there having been but little demand either for the raising of funds or for speculation. The sales included $2000 and $10,000 at 139¼, and $5000 at 139⅛. In Silver $2600, in American half dollars, changed hands at 123. We quote nominally 123¾@124 for 123@124 buying rates, and 2¼ per cent. premium is paid for Mexican dollars.

Operations in Foreign Exchange have been of moderated extent; rates ruling a shade lower, in agreement with the improvement in gold at New York. The range of Sterling continues $17,000, including $7000 bill of lading at $4800 and $4000 at 150. $1000 and $2000 at 150¼. Checks on clear at 150¾@151. $5000 bank at 151¼, and $500 at 151½. In France there were sales of 175,000, of which 142,000 At cremental at 5.77½, and 150,000 bank at 5.75. We also notice sales of 50,000 bank, for remittance, at 5.70. Sterling may now be quoted at 150@150¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear and 151¾ to 152¼ for long sight. For France 5.77½ to — for the former, and — to 5.73¾ for the latter.

The market for Domestic Exchange was dull during the forenoon and rates were rather easier, but subsequently it again stiffened and closed firmer, but without any quotable advance. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount, and the sales included $10,000 commercial night on New York at ¼ per cent discount, $10,000 and $15,000 commercial $10,000 and $20,000 bank at ½, $80,000 commercial and $20,000 bank at ¾, $20,000 Liberty Bonds at 1 and $45,000 night on Boston $10,000 and $20,000 bank at ½ premium.

In Bonds the only sale reported is 14 shares City Railroad at $17.7. Ship Island Canal Stock was offered at $11 00.

We heard of no transactions in Bonds.

There was a better demand for Metropolitan Police Warrants and sales were effected at higher prices. $3000 sold at $4000 at 78, and $10,000, seller sixty days, at 75¾.

Nothing reported in City Treasury Notes all the week. Interest on the Bonded debt advertised in our columns to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1869.

COTTON—The market to-day embraced 1200 bales at stiffer prices, chiefly on the basis of the views of Mr. Montgomery, of Boston, who reports ordinary at 25¾ to 27¾c, low middling at 28¾ to 29¾c, middling at 30¾ to 31¾c.

The demand was fair, mostly for the North but operations were restricted even more by extraordinary fears and conflicting pretensions of factors. Hence the sales did not exceed the amount noted above, which may be regarded as a liberal business compared with the offerings. An offer of 26¾c was refused for a fine classing ordinary, held at 26¾c